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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1866. NO. 264.

CITY ITEMS.

Bargains Extraordinary,
No 66 Fifth Street.

Don't Say that You Can't
Get the best quality of English and Scotch Ale, Porter or Brown Stout—or, by calling at Fleming's Drug Dep't you will find the most complete stock of the finest brands—and get them at the very lowest price. Remember the place, Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No 84 Market Street.

Cholera.
Gum bags, for holding ice water, to reduce cramps and inflammation. Sold at J. D. Thompson & Co's., No. 240 Liberty Street.

Selling off Summer Hats,
At Wm. Fleming's first class Hat and Cap house, No. 130 Wood street. We are selling off our entire stock of Gent's fine Silk and Cassimere Hats, Gent's fine Felt Hats, Men and Boys' Fur Wool Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Sea Side Sundowns, Sailors and Derbys, at a great reduction, in order to close out our Summer goods. Those who want anything in the above line, will do well to call at Wm. Fleming's, No. 130 Wood street, for great bargains!

Only $2 00.
Those fine, High Cut, Lasting, Congress Gaiters, at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co., sole manufacturers, New York. For sale at wholesale, in Pittsburgh, by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

Base Ball Shoes,
At South & Ross', 63 Market Street.

Kenwood Boarding School
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re opens September 11. Send for a catalogue. eod

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.
This deservedly popular troupe of Ethiopian warblers and comedians close their first week's entertainments this evening, at the Theater. The bill for this evening embraces many new and original features—all of sentiment and fun. The present annual visit of the Duprez Minstrels promises to excel all previous ones, in the size and fashionable character of the audiences.

Base Balls and Bats,
Solid Sponge Balls, at Thompson's 240 Liberty street.

Ladies,
Go to South & Ross', 63 Market Street, for your Corsets Gaiters.

Tired of Seeing It,
and I am almost tired of presenting myself to you, my friends, but as my object is business, I will still tolerate me once more, for it is the expectation of meeting with new readers in continuing my appearance in the papers. Many of my dear and judicious friends are telling me daily to desist this useless waste of money in news items, but they will pardon me for leaving that monotonous professional and non-advertising life, which I have followed so many years, as my sign can be seen in the Diamond, more the adoption of this course, I have thought, and still think, that Laughing Gas is entirely free from danger, and the best known agent for extracting teeth without pain. If everybody would do as I do of is pleasant and harmless process of being relieved aching teeth, they would overwhelm me with business for my services, but unfortunately for people approaches thereto, ten thousand dollars; for additional appropriation to complete the new Court House at Springfield, Ill., fifty thousand dollars.

Appropriations for the salaries of clerks in the United States depositories at Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Louisville were also passed in this bill. Among other items of interest are the following: For detecting and punishing counterfeiters of United States currency, one hundred thousand dollars; for completing the Treasury building, three hundred thousand dollars; for subsidy to overland telegraph line, forty thousand dollars; for purchase of ground for National Cemeteries in various parts of the country, fifty thousand dollars; for supplying deficiencies for the mail service, nine hundred thousand dollars.

The Cabinet.
The usual Friday Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and Secretaries Seward, Harlan, and Attorney General Speed attended, thus showing that they have not as yet resigned. Ex-Postmaster General Dennison appeared on the floor of the Senate and House to-day, and was warmly congratulated by his friends.

Hon. Joshua Hill,
Of Georgia, visited Congress to-day, and was for some time in conference with Gen. Banks.

Extension of Time.
The Department of the Interior has received an official certificate from the Governor of Alabama, dated July 3d, 1866, to the effect that the Lime Station Railroad is completed. It starts at a point on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, Tha Railroad is the Lime Station, and extends beyond the Cahawba River in the direction of Elyton, in Jefferson county. In addition to this line, there is a branch road, two miles in length, which reaches several coal pits, and over this road the coal has been running for two years. From the point up to which the cars run on the main trunk line beyond the Cahawba river, the road is graded to Elyton a distance of eleven miles and a half. It is also graded at different points in Morgan county. These gradings make in the aggregate a distance of about ten miles. The time limited by Congress for the completion of this road expires four months from the date of the order from the Freedmen's Bureau relieving the officer from duty.

Revision of the Tariff.
The bill reported to-day in the House from the Ways and Means Committee, provides for the partial revision of the tariff, by placing a duty on cotton of three cents per pound, and on cigars at two dollars and a half per pound, and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*. This is intended to graduate the tariff to those items in the Internal Revenue bill.

Green Clay Smith
Was confirmed to-day by the Senate, as Governor of Montana, after a long contest. He is a member of the Johnson Club.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

SECRETARY WELLES'S LETTER.

The letter of Secretary Welles to Senator Doolittle begins thus: "I cordially approve the movement which has been instituted to sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States, and I recognize in the call which you have sent me the principles and views with which the Administration has been governed."

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

A special order for the mustering out of those officers of white troops on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, whose regiments have been mustered out of service several months since, was yesterday issued from the War Department. The order directs that all Volunteer officers, not officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, belonging to regiments of white troops, are by virtue of this order mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of their services being no longer required. The Commissioner of the Bureau is instructed to at once relieve these officers from duty, and direct them to repair to the Adjutant General of the Army for their discharge papers. The respective reports to be accompanied by a copy of the order from the Freedmen's Bureau relieving the officer from duty.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Ship Canal Bill Postponed.

Omnibus Appropriation Bill Passed.

Important Western Appropriations.

National Union Executive Committee.

A Threatened Indian Outbreak.

Another Meeting of the Republican Caucus.

Northern Pacific Railroad Scheme.

Hon. John L. Dawson Retains His Seat.

Cincinnati Appointments Confirmed.

Proposed Revision of the Tariff.

Confirmation of Green Clay Smith.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

Bill Postponed.

The Niagara Falls Ship Canal bill in which Chicago takes so deep an interest, met the same fate in the Senate to-day as did the tariff bill on yesterday. It was postponed till December next, by a majority of ten votes. Both the Iowa and Ohio Senators voted with the East on its postponement.

Omnibus Appropriation Bill.

The House to-day took up and passed the Omnibus Appropriation Bill, which was the last pending in the House. It is always reserved to the end of the session, in order that it may take in all appropriations required by existing laws. Its passage is indicative of the early adjournment of Congress. Among the items of Western interest which it contains are the following: For repairs to Grand Island Light house, Lake Superior, seventeen thousand dollars; for Beacon Light at the entrance to Grand Island harbor, Lake Superior, ten thousand dollars; for additional aids to navigation in Green Bay, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars; first class Light house on Mah no Mah or Chambers Island, and Beacon on Peshtego Shoal, twenty-five thousand dollars; for repairs to Light house at Huron Island, Lake Superior, seventeen thousand dollars; for Range lights at Portage Entry, Lake Superior, two thousand dollars; for a Light house to mark the channel between Keneuwaw point and Manitou Island, Lake Superior, fifteen thousand dollars; for the completion of the Custom House building at Toledo, Ohio, for which, as the work approaches thereto, ten thousand dollars; for additional appropriation to complete the new Court House at Springfield, Ill., fifty thousand dollars.

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FROM OLEOPOLIS.

Fatal Accident on the Oil City and Pithole Railroad—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OLEOPOLIS, July 13, 1866.

The freight train bound west on the Oil City and Pithole road this afternoon was thrown from the track by one of the ties, which fell from one of the cars, coming down the hill. After replacing the cars upon the track, the train proceeded towards Oil City, and after running about two miles four cars were again thrown from the track, by one of the trucks becoming disconnected, resulting in this death, one man and wounding several others. The names are unknown at present. J. J. M.

Democratic Delegates from Rhode Island to the Philadelphia Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—The Rhode Island Democratic State Central Committee this morning issued a call for a State Convention to meet in Providence on the 2nd day of August, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the State in the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

Funeral of Gen. J. H. Lane.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, July 13.—Gen. Lane's funeral was fixed for Sunday next, but in consequence of rapid decomposition, the remains were buried to-day. Business was entirely suspended. The funeral was largely attended. A appropriate sermon will be held in the Methodist Church Sunday.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The people are indignant at the number of Democrats who are grants patronized by the Bureau, and charge it to political disorderly conduct.

Gambling houses have been ordered to be closed by the Mayor.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred last week by Kenyon College on Secretary Stanton, who was a graduate of that institution.

The Steubenville *Herald*, of Wednesday last, says: "Wheat harvest in this county has been commenced in most townships. Reports discouraging."

A man named Christian Smith was instantly killed, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday last, by the caving in of the wall of a house being erected next to his wife's residence.

M. H. Bates, late ticket agent and chief telegraph operator, Wellsville station, Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad, died at Potstown, on Friday last, of typhoid fever. Mr. Bates and Mr. Brownson has been appointed to the place of Mr. Bates.

The New Lisbon Railroad was damaged to the amount of $15,000 by the recent rains. The Hunter Camp bridge was carried some distance down the creek. The heavy stone abutments were forced from their position and swept away. Between the Hunter Camp bridge and Tregarden's, a distance of three and a half miles, there are culverts in course of erection, and two places heavy embankments broken for a distance of one hundred feet.

John Williams, of Marlborough, Stark county, left her home in that place, June 11th, much dejected, and it was feared had committed suicide, or wandered off to this or some other city. She is about 20 years old, tall, slender, and of fair complexion. Any information as to the whereabouts of the young lady, will relieve the anxiety of friends, by addressing Mr. Price, Marlborough, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Ann Herrick, wife of Chester Herrick, of Fibre township, Fulton county, aged 37 years, committed suicide by jumping into a well, on the 4th inst. She has been afflicted with her husband for many years, and has often threatened to commit the deed.

A very sad accident occurred at Burlington, Fulton county, on the 4th of July. A son of J. W. Rosenborough, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of Fulton county, eleven years of age, was killed by a horse. He had tied the horse to a post while he was riding, and the horse threw him and dragged him until he died. He was a very promising lad.

The Delaware *Gazette* reports the small-pox as raging in Liberty township, Delaware county.

The Athens *Messenger* says that on Tuesday last a severe storm accompanied with a large amount of hail, passed over the southern portion of that county. The hail stones were as large as hen's eggs in many places, and much grain was cut to pieces, trees were blown down and uprooted.

The death of Mrs Betsey Putnam, of Harmar, is noted, in the 86th year of her age. She had been a resident, first of Marietta, and afterward of Harma, since 1787.

One day last week, as the Sheriff of Scioto county, while on his way with four convicts for the penitentiary, going down the canal boat, near Waverly, the men got rid of their irons, jumped into the canal and made good their escape. Subsequently one of the number came back and delivered himself up.

About three hundred teachers, including an unusually large number of females, attended last week the Ohio State Teachers' Association, at Zanesville. The annual address was delivered by Prof. Ell T. Tapper, formerly of Steubenville, but now of Athens, Ohio.

A convention of Lake underwriters was to take place in Cleveland on Wednesday. Impudent thieves came to the city on the same day, and in Delaware, Ohio, one day last week, having made the journey home on horseback. With their Texan rig, mustang ponies and Mexican saddles and bridles, well mounted, and in great abundant hirsute adornments, the disguise was so effective that their most intimate friends might have met and not recognized them.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer Association of the Maumee Valley was held at Toledo on the 4th. Mr. Peter Navarre, being the oldest pioneer present, presided. During the year twelve members have died. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Vice Presidents, Gorham Worth, Hon. Jacob Ford and H. Sessions; Recording Secretary, Henry Bennett; Treasurer James M. Comstock; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. Wm. Bell and Messrs Ashley Whitney, M. Brigham, and F. L. Nichols.

Henry Post, Esq., aged eighty-two years, for sixty years a resident of Boston, and for many years a Justice of the Peace in that township, being on a visit to his son-in-law, Mr. Lewis Lemoin, station agent at Mantua, on the 4th, was instantly killed by the 3.40 p. m. Express train as it was passing that point.

The monument to be, by memory of Col. Leander Stem, was dedicated at Green Springs on Wednesday, by his old regiment, the 101st O. V. I. Col. Gibson made the dedicatory speech.

The catalogue of Kenyon College (located at Gambier, Knox county,) shows for the year just closed, a total number of 178 students, 61 college proper—ten in the senior class, eighteen juniors, twenty-six sophomores, and seven freshmen. The entire cost of tuition, room rent, boarding, washing, fuel, lights, &c., is from $250 to $300 per year. The next term commences September 6. In the theological class there are fourteen students, and in the Grammar school, or preparatory department, 87.

Mr. W. W. Bagley, for a number of years the agent at Crestline, of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, died at his residence there, on Tuesday last, after a long illness.

There are now eight hundred and eighty-eight persons in the Ohio penitentiary, being the largest number confined at any one time since the war.

A young gentleman, son of one of the most prominent business men in Columbus, eloped on Tuesday last, with a young lady who is said to be respectably connected, and, withal, pretty. The business man aforesaid, on learning of the conduct of his son in seeking to unite his destiny with another against his wishes, and without his consent, became indignant and telegraphed to Cleveland to have the couple arrested. They were arrested in Cleveland, before the marriage took place, and on the arrival of the father, the trio held a council and shortly after all of them departed for Columbus. The terms of the reconciliation were not made known.

The Ironton *Register* says: There were 2,693,117 tons of stone coal mined in this county last year. This is 66,119 tons in excess of the production of the year before.

The small-pox is still prevalent in Alliance. The town authorities have taken steps to prevent its spread. This disease is principally confined to that part of town formerly known as Williamsport and Freedom. The Board of health have established a hospital in which all cases are confined.

HEISTER CLYMER ON ANDREW JOHNSON.

Bold and Bitter Denunciation.

HE IS A TYRANT AND USURPER.

A Bombshell Thrown into the Camp of the Coalitionists.

Mr. Clymer, it is now known, is an armed enemy to Andrew Johnson, and will not enter the coalition proposed to be entered into at Philadelphia. The following extract of a speech of the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate proclaims eternal separation between him and the President:

"Mr. CLYMER. Mr. Speaker, on this day, at this hour, in this place, a great issue is on trial, fraught with the interests, not only of the present, but of the future; and if I, in the decision of this issue, have acted a part, however unimportant, I shall hereafter look back to this day, to this hour, and to this place, with feelings of no little gratification."

* * * * * * *

"What is the question presented? It is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the so-called Governor of Tennessee, to address the people of Pennsylvania from the Senate chamber of this State. I have various reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place, I here boldly proclaim that he is not at this hour, and never has been, by the Constitution or under the laws, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, except when years ago he was elected to that office by the people. I say, sir, that his appointment by the President of the United States to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that there is no warrant under the Constitution, no authority in the laws for his appointment; and that every act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointment has been in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State and in flat violation of the constitution of the United States.

"I say, furthermore, that no such invitation as military governor of a state is known to the Constitution of the United States, and that there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a military governor of any State; and that to make such appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province; and that his appointment was made to carry out and subserve the purposes of the present administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of conquered provinces, for a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. That is my position in this matter. This man Johnson, Governor of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson has not been for years, and is not now, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, and I here repudiate him as such by voting for this resolution.

"Sir, I object, with regard to any question of his official position, to take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the power to act officially as a sovereign citizen. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never by my vote will recognize, in the present position, Andrew Johnson as the Governor of any other sovereign State, unless I know that I am acting illegally, unconstitutional, and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that I am treading upon dangerous ground in the farthest, and is ready to go further, if necessary, to put my humble opposition into our organic law. But the proposition was not received with the favor anticipated, and it now seems settled that there will be no general action of the States to ratify by express action the proposed amendments, and also is our distinguished candidate for Governor defeated. He could not, like the other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North, would be subversive of individual liberty and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any such principle be fastened upon the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right to forbid him."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Cooper's blacksmith shop, Gore's turning shop, Lape's planing mill and Kobert's new building establishment, all on Laurel street, Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss, $20,000; insured for $9,000. The loss is $20,000, with very little insurance.

The following is an official list of claim agents debarred from doing business with the Paymaster General's Office: J. W. Fisher & Co., Washington, D. C.; Wm. Hamilton, Washington, D. C.; T. Worth, Washington, D. C.; Casper Keller, Washington, D. C.; G. Gordon, Washington, D. C.; Wm. Kelly, Washington, D. C.; Ken, New York City; E. L. Smith, Tully Dale, Friday Lake, Ill.; Duncan McKercher, Ill.; Wm. Brownson has been appointed to the place of Mr. Bates.

Under date of Galveston, Texas, June 15th, Inspector General Gregory reports that owing to the heavy rains of April and May, and the inundation of bottom lands, a deduction must be made of fifty per cent. on the value of the estimated yield of cotton, but in the Western portion of the State where the grazing interests have been chiefly developed, the crops are good, the stock will be materially improved. The corn crop is large and nearly ripened in prime condition. The wheat crop is good, as is also abundant, of the very best quality. There is enough grain on hand to feed the entire population for two years.

The Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner for North Carolina reports that of the 30,000 blacks in the State, 5,000 are receiving rations. A decrease of 1,000 per month is expected. The whole month of May, valued at eight thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-five cents, was collected for tuition. Seventy-two schools are now in operation, with one hundred and seventy-two teachers. The schools have an average of 6,000 pupils. Two thousand and ninety-one sick and five cases were treated in the hospital in June, eighty-eight having small-pox.

The statements that have been made in several metropolitan journals of lengthy and stormy debates in the Union ranks of Congress, on the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the call for a convention in Philadelphia next August, were the topics discussed, are all untrue. We have it from persons who, in all time, have, so far, not a word has been said in regard to the Philadelphia convention, or any such question as military governor of a state is known to the Constitution of the United States, but there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a military governor of any State; and that to make such appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province; and that his appointment was made to carry out and subserve the purposes of the present administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of conquered provinces, for a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. That is my position in this matter. This man Johnson, Governor of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson has not been for years, and is not now, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, and I here repudiate him as such by voting for this resolution.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

RATIFICATION!

The Extra Session of the Legislature.

Correspondence between Governor Curtin and Frank Jordan, Esq.

Pennsylvania Willing to Unite with any Considerable Number of the Loyal States for the Speedy Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

The following correspondence explains itself:

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 195 Chestnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1866.

To His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: I saw in the newspapers, some weeks ago, that you had initiated measures for a call of the Legislatures of the several States in extra session, to take action upon the amendments recently proposed by Congress, to the Constitution of the United States. From the time since elapsed it is inferred no general concert of action has been had, and presuming this to be so, many of our friends have grave doubts of the policy of a special session for our State.

As your action in the premises is likely in some things to modify my own, I hope you will be kind enough to inform me, if consistent with your views of official propriety, what action you contemplate on this important matter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK JORDAN.

Chairman Union State Committee.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 11, 1866.

SIR: Your favor of the 4th inst., has been received.

The question of calling an extra session of the Legislature, to ratify the amendments proposed by the Congress of the United States, has been carefully considered. As soon as Congress finally passed the resolution proposing the amendments, I had correspondence by telegraph, with the view of securing immediate and concerted action in ratifying them—believing that such a course might have even enough effect upon the action of the country, Congress had neglected its most important duty, that of restoring harmony between the States, including the Southern States to representation in Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL proposed to know if the Senator from Indiana was in favor of placing the control of the States lately in rebellion in the hands of those who had been the chief agents of the late Confederacy to come in here as a Senator? Is his colleague, Hersehel W. Johnson, fresh from the rebel Congress, to come here as a Senator to legislate for the loyal people of this country? Are we, the loyal people, to shake off his party shackles, and arise to the Union sentiment of the country. Let the Senator from Indiana, who has been all along who brought on this war, who occasioned the loss of so many lives, and the bringing of so much stand back and let the loyal men of the country rule the country. Let Senator from Indiana, who has been sending loyal men shall control the country, and I will unite with the Senator from Indiana in welcoming the representatives here to Congress, and the passage of laws recognizing the States, but not until they shall come to the Government. If the Senator wants this harmony restored, if he wants friendly intercourse established, let him send to the United States, tell him he cannot have it until there is a Union sentiment in the States that will protect the Union men in the South. He cannot have it when a fair, but personal safety in traveling from Washington through the South to conceal his love of the Union. He cannot have it when the "Stars and Stripes" cannot be borne in safety through the streets of Mobile. He cannot have it when loyal men are murdered in cold blood in New Orleans, when the graves of the heroes who fell in the battle of Gettysburg are desecrated by the enemies of the country and the Union men have suffered too much and too long to have allusion made to them as "pet lambs." Let us have brought to ruin upon the country and upon those who are oppressing loyal men.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would not permit a discussion on a question not directly relevant to the bill now before the Senate, except at the instance of his colleague. He (Hendricks) asked the Senator from Illinois, if he (Trumbull) asked the question as to the propriety of the proposition, that the relation between these States and the States that stood, while Union men and others who think as I do, in the Senate, would be willingly to see the States under the control of rebels, and giving rebels a right to control the legislation of the country, and that congress has no control over the election of officers of the different States. As an Individual I do not know that I am in favor of the control of the officers of that State, or that the people of that State have a right to exercise their sanction. It may serve the Senator's purpose to put that question to me here in the Senate, but I do not propose to say that at this time to any man who are with me in opinion, are willing to see the States under the control of rebels. I am not willing to see the representatives of rebellion here in Congress, and I think the Senator from Illinois will not hardly ask that I should state my opinion to the Senate. I may serve the Senator's purpose to put that question to me here in the Senate, but I do not propose to say that at this time to any man who are with me in opinion, are willing to see the States under the control of rebels. I am not willing to see the representatives of rebellion here in Congress, and I think the Senator from Illinois will not hardly ask that I should state my opinion to the Senate. I may serve the Senator's purpose to put that question to me here in the Senate, but I do not propose to say that at this time to any man who are with me in opinion, are willing to see the States under the control of rebels. I am not willing to see the representatives of rebellion here in Congress, and I think as an Illinois man

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE TARIFF BILL POSTPONED.

We shall not disguise our disappointment at the postponement by the Senate of the Tariff Bill till December next. That this feeling will be general wherever intelligence and sound views prevail, and that with very many it will amount to deep regret, accompanied by many apprehensions for the future, we do not doubt. We are inclined to think it would have been better had the bill been defeated outright, by which the country would have understood that change for the better need not be expected; for uncertainty is a state quite as unsatisfactory, if not as injurious to the lending interests involved, as any that can be imagined. What this country needs is stability, and the act of postponing the bill will only perpetuate the condition of uncertainty, which is in direct conflict with enterprise and prosperity. The circumstances under which the postponement was carried will to some probably seem to afford reasons for hoping for sound action next winter; while others will probably draw the opposite conclusion, and the many drawbacks incident to the state of uncertainty, will meantime embarrass business, especially the manufacturing interests.

When we consider that the currency value of the foreign goods imported into our country during the fiscal year that has just closed, amounted to more than five hundred million of dollars, paid for in gold or in bonds at a ruinous discount, the interest on which must be paid in gold,—when we consider that the importations of dry goods the past year were more than double the two years next preceding,—when we consider the stimulation thus given to luxury and demoralization,—when we remember that beyond a few necessaries, nearly everything we need can be produced within the limits of our country,—when we remember these things, and that Free Traders, interested in the half-paid labor and the systems of the old world rejoice, surely we have abundant reasons for regretting the failure of the Tariff bill.

There are other aspects in which we deem the action of the Senate unwise as well as positively injurious. Towards this Congress many eyes were turned in hopefulness, that it would be disappointed with the record. To these we can only say, no great principle was ever won without repeated struggles. The stake is worth struggling for. In a free Government, as public opinion becomes educated, will the law-making power act. Bitter experience and severe trials it may become necessary to endure, to the end that the lesson may be well learned,—when once learned thus it will not be liable to be forgotten.

Believing that the general prosperity, and of course, the public credit, depend very much on a tariff system embracing the leading features of the bill that has failed, and that the months that will intervene will accumulate overwhelming proofs of this, we shall cherish the belief that the Senate, its doubts having been overcome, will be prepared to act promptly when it meets in December.

The failure of this great measure, virtually from the want of time, is another admonition against wasting weeks and months, as weeks and months of the present session were wasted, in speech making and on other matters whose failure would have entailed no such consequences.

WOOING THE FORLORN WIDOW.

The wooing, preparatory to the great wedding expected in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, is going on, accompanied with enough of spats and coquettings to demonstrate the truth of the comforting old adage, "the course of true love never did run smooth." Mr. COWAN's intervention does not appear to answer wholly the expected purpose, of bringing the Democratic party, North, into its old affinity with the slavery party in the South. The South mourns secession, her dead husband, and shows signs of being more coy and coquettish in her old widowhood than she was when she married him. In the Charleston Convention of 1860, she, in a huff, scouted her old, faithful votary, and has had a sorry time, for six years, with her then chosen lover. The chief sorrow of the Democratic party, on that occasion and ever since, has been the loss of the Southern vote. To regain it is the object of the proposed nuptials, to be celebrated at Philadelphia, under the auspices of Mr. COWAN, Republican Senator from Pennsylvania.

A call for the meeting has been issued by six Republican members of Congress, and has been indorsed by forty odd Democratic ones—all they had. But the most important party stands in the attitude of profound dubitation. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which will deem it no insult to be called the representative of Southern secession sentiment, evidently puzzled by the bigamous aspect of the proposal, to say no worse, and wishing for a "perfectly frank understanding," says: "We do not yet understand this present call, and wish it explained." And then explicitly, and with reiteration, denying that there is one man in a thousand that is, in the Northern sense, loyal, or who has not aided or abetted the rebellion, it adds:

"Now, we desire to know, when the Southern people are invited to participate in the Philadelphia Convention, is there any *real* distinction, as between the two classes above named? So far as we understand, there is."

And it sustains its position by extracts from the papers favoring the Convention, whose dubious utterances arise from the inconvenience of having Northern loyalists as well as Southern secessionists to capture in their net.

The Democratic address, indorsing the call, is marked by the same embarrassing ambiguity, and the comments of the same class of papers only make the text the darker, like the Talmudical explanations of Jewish law. Says the *Enquirer*:

"The Democratic address asks to meet these, theoretically consenting to their views. Very good—we agree to that. The *National Intelligencer*, commenting on the address, tells us that it represents a class who should be men whose loyalty is *unquestioned* and *unquestionable*."

There is the rub. And the *Enquirer* declares, that if there is to be any discrimination, such as is made by the application of the test oath, the admission of Southern members to the Philadelphia Convention would be a boon to which they would be more than indifferent—they would be averse to it. And in view of the ambiguity, which it certainly ought to be able to account for, as so fine a piece of political tactics, the *Enquirer* says, "we now respectfully, but earnestly, and with *insistance, urge the question* on our colemporaries, and ask them to give our people the answer."

This decided and categorical style is both embarrassing and alarming to the party which has everything at stake on the success of a coalition with the South; and it brings the Washington *Union*, one of the papers that gave the uncertain sound, to its manners at once. With a polite, deprecatory bow to the honest *Enquirer*, and with a few phrases addressed to Southern vanity, on their "manfully struggling," and their "terrible earnestness," and their "entering heart and soul in defense of their newly erected government, &c," the *Union* gives its column of explanation. We have seldom seen a finer instance of intellectual strabismus than this article presents,—we mean the act of looking tenderly with one eye to the South and cautiously with the other turned to the North. While the *Union* expresses it as its idea of the call, that "every white citizen of the South, whether he fought in the Confederate ranks or not, if he accepts the results of the war, etc.," is to be represented, yet itcautiously puts in a veto on the admission of any such monster as "an enemy to his country." The mannerly tenderness with which this exception is presented impels us to give our readers an opportunity of sharing the diversion which it has afforded us:

"Of course it is not intended that any *enemy of the country* shall represent the Southern people either in Congress or in this proposed convention, and we do not suppose for a moment that any man in the Southern States, if any there be, who is an enemy to the United States Government, will so far forget his manhood or the provential honor of the Southern people as to present himself where he is not wanted and where he will certainly not be allowed to enter. The question then is, who are the enemies of the United States Government? We have always earnestly contended that the past evils should be forgotten."

The editor of the *Enquirer* expresses his satisfaction with the lucid explanations of the *Union*, yet with such a degree of suspicion lingering on his mind that he proposes to wait for the explanations of other journals of higher authority.

It may seem strange that the Southern politicians should hesitate to enter so broad a door as the National Convention architects have made in their meeting house. When it has admitted the Democrats with their packs, bigger than PILGRIM's, on their backs, through, quite sure that it would not prove a narrow wicket gate to them. And as every thing depends on their entering, we have no doubt that the Democrats, who are fast taking possession and management of the place, will open a passage wide enough for "every white man" in the South to enter, although it should afford occasion and ogress for a stampede of the few respectable Republicans who have prematurely gone in.

SENATOR COWAN.

Sincere and earnest men, whilst they differed with the Senator from Pennsylvania on many important questions, and on matters of public interest, were, nevertheless, disposed to give him credit for honesty of purpose, and a desire to do right; they placed implicit reliance in his oft-repeated assertions that the great Union party must not be broken up, and that it was not his desire or intention to affiliate or combine with the Copperhead party. Indeed, he designated the club at Washington, of which MONTGOMERY BLAIR was the head, as a Copperhead concern, in contra-distinction to the club, of which ALEXANDER W. RANDALL was the President, and of which he was a member. His letters (letters are now ugly things), prior to his election to the United States Senate, indicated that he was a National, and through the instrumentality of these letters, and his own expressed opinions, he was elected. Recent developments now clearly indicate that plots and plans were laid, months ago, to bring about a union between the factions composed of uncertain Republicans, Copperheads and rebels, the manifest object of which was to destroy or weaken the great loyal Union party of the country; that the Senator from Pennsylvania was a party to, if not a prime mover in, this scheme there cannot be a shadow of a doubt, and we much fear he has unwarily brought the President into the trap, which fortunately went off before it was properly set, for want of a skillful leader. The premature union of the BLAIR and RANDALL clubs exposed the trick, and the earnest and sincere friends of the President find that they have been deceived, that the call for the convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, ostensibly to get an expression from the Unionists from the loyal, but in fact a blind, and that the real object is to try and put the Copperhead party in power. What would follow a successful accomplishment of this cunningly devised scheme can readily be conjectured—repudiation of the Federal debt or what would be nearly equivalent, a recognition of the rebel debt; but we have now no fears on that subject, the over anxiety of some of the leaders to *break things* too soon, has opened the eyes of the people, and no truly loyal Union man will lend himself to any measures calculated to distract that great Union party that has carried us so successfully through the late rebellion, and which has been sanctified by the blood of our sons and brothers, and last but not least, by the blood of the murdered LINCOLN.

It is not too late yet for the President to withdraw from this unholy alliance and throw himself into the arms of those who were and still would be his true friends. Will he do it?

"LINCOLN HIRELING."

This favorite phrase of the Democratic politicians has gone quite into disuse. Two or three years ago, when they were in the field, defending the Government against traitors and rebels, it was the epithet most commonly bestowed on the soldiers by a certain class of politicians. In opposing the draft, they said let LINCOLN's hirelings fight out the war. When they attempted to prevent the soldiers from voting, they said: If LINCOLN's hirelings want to vote, they should stay at home, as we do. Their creed was expressed in a few words, "not a man and not a dollar for this war," and they did their best to make their practice conform to it.

How different now! The change is wonderful. How sweet they now are on the boys in blue. Soldiers are all the go. A soldier's funeral is a windfall. What long faces and long speeches! Before elections a soldier's bones will be relics to this class of politicians, and they'll sing "JOHN BROWN," in their meetings. It is funny to see the tricks, twists and turns of the poor politicians. It is funnier than a hand-organ and monkey. But it won't do. Brevet conscripts of the Clearfield Corps may be caught by it, but not old soldiers, honorably discharged.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON ON THE TARIFF.

SAMUEL J. REEVES and EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND, shortly after the meeting, in Philadelphia, of Presidents and Superintendents of Railroads, addressed a letter to J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company, requesting his position on the resolutions passed by a majority at the meeting, to appoint a Committee to visit Washington for the purpose of opposing the Tariff Bill. Mr. THOMPSON voted against the proposition, but the petitioners state that his name and position have been freely used by certain free-traders, at whose suggestion the subject was probably introduced at the meeting, for the purpose of influencing members of Congress to oppose the passage of the bill, because a moderate advance of duty is proposed to be placed on foreign railroad iron. The writers of the letter to Mr. THOMPSON also request him to give the denial to a statement made at the meeting by a leading speaker, "that the American rolling-mills are not able to supply one-fourth the rails required by the railroads of the country."

The reply of Mr. THOMPSON was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

DEAR SIRS: Your letter of this date, informing me that in consequence of certain proceedings in relation to the proposed increase of duties on railway bars of steel and iron, by the convention of railway officers recently held in this city, and my connection therewith, my name has been freely used as opposed to the policy of protecting American industry, has been received.

You are quite right in denying this inference. I am now and always have been in favor of efficient protection to all branches of manufactures that are necessary or important to the independence of this country of others, under any and all circumstances. This policy, if persisted in, will in a short time, through the agency of domestic competition, secure cheaper manufactures than if we relied wholly on Europe to supply our wants, while at the same time the increase of the manufacturing population of the country will give to the agricultural a rapidly increasing field for his surplus products, free from the uncertain and fluctuating foreign demand.

We have in the United States an abundance of the raw material required for producing railway iron and steel of the best quality, and under the protection given to this branch of business by the tariff of 1842 this interest has gradually grown in twenty years from nothing to fully seventy to eighty per cent. of the consumption of the country.

The whole product of the American mills in 1865, I have been credibly informed, was about 150,000 tons, while the imports were less than 80,000 tons. The skill and capital already embarked in this manufacture, if not arrested by a change in the policy of the country, will soon enlarge its operations to an extent that will fully meet the domestic demand and yield a surplus for export.

The railway companies of this country are much more interested in the prosperity and internal commerce of the Union than the foreign, and this is best promoted by that policy which will encourage the fullest and give full employment to the consumers of its agricultural products.

Yours very respectfully,
J. EDGAR THOMPSON.

To Messrs. S. J. Reeves and Edward Y. Townsend.

NEW YORK SENATORS.—Senator MORGAN will take an early occasion to wash his hands of the new development of Johnsonism, fast coming to be indistinguishable from Copperheadism. Senator HARRIS has no occasion to make a new definition. So apparent are the objects of the Philadelphia movement that Mr. SEWARD is not able to take any of his old friends, without it be Mr. WEED.

Secretary Welles has written a letter to Senator Doolittle, approving the call for the Philadelphia Convention.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

Enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal—An Appeal to Congress.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, at the quarterly meeting in June, appointed a committee to proceed to Louisville for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the condition and progress of the work on the Louisville and Portland Canal. The Committee were there met by the Directors of the Canal Company, who extended to them every courtesy and means of information in their power. The work of enlarging the canal was commenced in 1860, and it was expected that it would be completed in five years. The original estimate of the engineer of the whole cost, was $1,800,000. This amount would doubtless have completed the work had it not been for the intervention of the war, and the consequent advance in the prices of labor and material.

The work was prosecuted as rapidly as the condition of the river, and the character of the labor and materials would permit, until in December last, when the whole sum of $1,800,000 had been expended, and the company found itself without means for a further prosecution of the work. All of the masonry and much other work, constituting at least two-thirds of the whole work, had been done.

The two large locks near the foot of the new branch of the canal are finished, so far as regards the masonry, and are among the finest works of the kind in this or any other country. The gates, &c., are all ready for use at any time they may be required. Nearly all the excavation, both of rock and earth, on this new branch has been made—the principal and most tedious portion of that yet to be done consisting of the blasting out of the rock, at the foot or mouth, where it enters the waters of the river. To complete the work, and put it in working order, according to the estimate of the engineer, will require $355,000, and two low water seasons. Much work upon the enlargement of the old portion of the canal has been done, but a still greater portion remains to be done. The estimate of the engineer for this part of the work is $600,000, and the time required, three low water seasons. It will thus be seen that, to complete the whole work it will require the expenditure of a further sum of $965,000, and three low water seasons, say to the end of the year 1868.

Until this new branch of the canal is completed and put in operation, all the expenditure thus far made will be wholly valueless to commerce, and to make the work one of real and permanent value, it will be necessary to complete it entirely. This being done, the entire commerce of the river can speedily and safely pass, at pleasure, the obstructions which nature has placed in the way. How to raise this money was fully discussed by the Directors and the Committee.

It was finally agreed that the Canal Company should ask of Congress the aid of the General Government to this extent—that the Canal Company should make a second mortgage to the United States for the sum of one million dollars, and receive therefor a like sum in six per cent. bonds of the United States, payable twenty or thirty years after date. This sum of United States bonds could doubtless be readily disposed of at par, and they would furnish the money to complete the work.

In order to do this, it is necessary to enlist in its favor our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Committee recommend, first, an appeal to Congress, and if unsuccessful there, they recommend that Cincinnati take $500,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the company at seventy-five cents. The balance would do doubt be taken by Louisville, Pittsburgh and other cities. The report says:

The present receipts of the old canal, with its very limited capacity, based on the present receipts for the past three years, is $164,000, with a working expenditure of $48,000 a year. It is estimated that the completion of the new work will increase the gross receipts from 50 to 100 per cent., and that the cost of operating the work, with increased receipts, would not be materially, if at all increased, leaving the net receipts will be ample basis as securities for the liabilities of the company.

One of the chief reasons why this appeal is made to the Government, is the fact that while Government securities can be readily negotiated at par, all other securities bring a like interest are from 15 to 25 per cent. discount.

This enterprise must not be abandoned. The facilities for a commerce with the South and West, such as it will be hereafter, are altogether inadequate. Our merchants and manufacturers here have almost as much interest in this improvement as Cincinnati's. They should at once take hold, and,while Congress is yet in session, urge the passage of the memorial of the Canal Directors, or what would be better, move with reference to the navigation of the Ohio from its source. By enlisting an interest on all points the work may be carried through.

So LONG as there was the appearance of truth in the assertion that the Philadelphia Convention was to be composed of sincere Union men, yet opposed to the action of Congress in refusing to admit loyal Southern members, a good many true men were disposed to regard it with some favor, though mistakenly, we think. But since it has been shown that it is but a plot in the interest of the Copperheads, that it is but another attempt by the elements, of whatever name, which were in sympathy with the rebellion, this feeling has either turned to disgust, or soon will. It is impossible that an honest Union man should, with his eyes open, wish to see the men of the rebellion, North and South, brought into power—which is the grand purpose of the movement.

There may be found some who, like ANDREW JOHNSON, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and others, were active enemies of the rebellion, in the movement; but their leadership no true men will think of following. If Union men have been carried along with this movement, trusting in its Union character, they must, on perceiving it is but a Copperhead scheme—at any rate a scheme of which every Copperhead in the land approves—forsake it, as tybe would a new rebellion against the Government.

WHILE thousands and tens of thousands of good men all over the country have been disposed to accept the profession by Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. COWAN, and their co-laborers, that they desired to preserve the Republican Union party, and were but striving to carry out the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, it turns out that they have all the while been intending to desert to the Anti-War-Rebel-Sympathising Democracy, and take those thousands and tens of thousands with them. But not one in ten thousand will follow Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. COWAN,—but, deceived and insulted as they have been, nearly every man of them will stand out boldly and squarely on the platform laid down by Congress, where, if they are honest, the President and the Senator will also be found.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Union Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional District, comprising the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, will meet at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh, on the 19th instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Dr. Smith Fuller will be supported by the conferees from Fayette county, John Covode, Westmoreland, and Hon. A. W. Taylor by Indiana county.

At a meeting of the Fayette County Union Central Committee held at the Town Hall in Uniontown on Tuesday, the 10th inst., Captain John W. Debolt was recommended to the conferees of the district as the choice of Fayette county for State Senator. James D. Ramsey was appointed Central Committeeman for the West ward, Union borough. After recommending and pledging for a thorough organization of the party in every township in the county, and the transaction of other important business, the Committee adjourned.

A preliminary meeting for the organization of a Geary Club in Bedford county was held in Bedford last Saturday evening. Committees were appointed on permanent organization, on place of meeting, music, to procure speakers and invitation of ladies. Col. Francis Jordan, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, was present and made a brief address, in which he gave assurance that he would support Mayor Geary in the present campaign with zeal and energy. Hon. John Cessna was selected as the next speaker before the Club.

The Miantonomah and John Bull.

A letter by a late steamer says: The American monitor Miantonomah, whose appearance at Cork created such a sensation last week, has come round to Spithead, in the channel, where she has been saluted and inspected by the English naval officers, whose ideas on naval architecture are getting bewildered, as their ideal vessels would be if they were obliged to stand a few shots from the guns of this wonder of the West. The Admiralty tried an experiment with one of its heaviest guns on its best turret ship the other day. I should advise them to try the same more important experiment of inviting the Yankee monitor to fire just one shot at the best iron-clad in the British Navy. It might save them a great deal of money. The result would be mortifying but salutary. John Bull would become more than ever devoted to the doctrine of non-intervention, and, if possible, more grateful than at present to President Johnson for having saved Canada from the Fenians. He may even pay the Alabama claims without waiting to be asked—who knows? I have nothing to say against the American Diplomatic Representatives in Europe, but I presume that both their Excellencies—Adams and Bigelow—would cheerfully knock under to a crack monitor.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourteenth Annual North American Saengerfest will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of the present month.

All Paris was recently attracted by a monstrous car, which ten horses were dragging into the Court of the Louvre. The car was fitted with the famous vases of Amalfonte, which was found in the Island of Cyprus, hewn from a single block of granite, and weighing 36,000 pounds. Its diameter is twelve feet, its height eight feet, and its depth six feet. It has four handles, upon which are some rude carvings, and there are something they call bas reliefs upon its sides, but they are very indistinct.

The Metropolitan markets are reported to be glutted with Tropical fruits of all kinds.

A careful compilation shows that the insurance loss by the Portland fire amounts to $3,375,200.

A new paper is to be established in San Francisco, to be called the *Times*. The capital stock of the company is $150,000, divided into one thousand five hundred shares, of $100 each. The corporation will endure for fifty years. The business office will be located in San Francisco. The incorporators and trustees for the first three months are C. T. Meador, James Dows, T. L. Barker, H. Carlton, Jr., J. Greenbaum, C. A. Booth, John Barton, W. H. Bourn, Caleb S. Hobbs, J. H. Haste, James B. Stetson and W. H. Barton.

The Southern Telegraph Company, recently organized, intends to construct a line from Cincinnati to Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The foreclosure of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad mortgage, as decreed by the United States Supreme Court, has been completed at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. E. Cook, of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company, bid $300,000, and bought the concern at that price, which is considered very low.

The number of persons paid for taxation in Illinois in 1865 is estimated at over 18,000,000.

Chicago has raised $15,000 for the Portland sufferers.

The Chicago *Republican* emphatically denies the statement of the Detroit *Post* that the cholera has made its appearance in the Garden City.

A young man in Mendtownship, in this State, was nearly killed a few days ago, by a young lacy who mixed a quantity of "love powders" in his food.

The counties of Kansas through which the Northern Tier Railway passes, have subscribed $1,250,000 to the capital stock of that road. The route commences on the Missouri river, opposite St. Joseph, and runs due west to the 100th parallel of longitude, where it intersects the Pacific road, making with the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, an air line from Quincy, Illinois, to the Rocky Mountains.

The Supreme Court, of Michigan, have rendered a decision in the case of the People vs. William Dear, to the effect that the constitutional provision of our State, conferring the elective franchise on white male citizens, includes all persons of African descent with less than one-quarter of African blood. This will probably admit one thousand so-called negroes to the right of voting in this State.

The old Swedenborgian church building on Longworth street, Cincinnati, has been purchased for a congregation of colored Roman Catholics, and has been consecrated by the Archbishop for that purpose. It is now called St. Ann's church.

A negro in Mobile is about to enter suit against a white man, supposing him accessory to the death of his (the negro's) son, which son eloped with a white girl, and was made way with by unknown parties. The negro has received a letter signed by several prominent citizens, warning him not to attempt the prosecution if he wishes to live.

It is a striking proof of the size of the title of settlers pouring into our Western States, the fact given in the report that at the Fairbanks City Land Office there were entered in May, for actual settlement under the Homestead Law, the enormous quantity of 18,481 acres. All this was in forties and families per year must be moving into that section of Michigan.

A London journal says: "It is a melancholy fact that the rinderpest, although happily greatly abated, has now existed in the United Kingdom for an entire year, the first cases having been officially found in Great Britain in the week ending June 24, 1865. Although the ravages of the disease have been greatly mitigated, even now the number of attacks is as large as it was in September last, when it exhibited a far larger share of public attention than it does at present."

Agents from some of the large manufacturers in England, have made their appearance in New Orleans, and in other parts of the South, for the purpose of looking into the prospects for the next crop of cotton, what dependence can be placed upon the freedmen as laborers, the position of the planters, &c. The inquiries are made with a view to the government of manufacturers and spinners in their future operations.

Most of the payments on account of the July Internal Revenue taxes have been collected, the influence on the gold market has not been apparent. This would imply that the dividends have either been hoarded, or else that the operators for a rise have been able to absorb the gold as fast as offered, without any perceptible effect on the premium being the result. One bold operator in the metal is said to have been a holder recently of gold to the amount of two millions.

Among other cases to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States at its next sitting, is one testing the validity or constitutionality of the income tax in certain important particulars. On the part of the plaintiffs the case will be argued by some of the foremost legal talent in the country.

Japan is buying Blakely guns of large calibre, so as to be ready for the next English fleet that tries to batter down and burn a Japanese city. It is a curious fact that better ships and guns are made in England for England's possible enemies than any she has got for her own use.

In view of the recent loss by fire-crackers at Portland, the Hartford *Times* is of opinion that those eminently dangerous articles should have a high protective position in the new tariff.

PERSONAL.

—Sophie Cruvelli, whose marriage with the Baron Vigier of Paris, a young, rich and educated nobleman, was considered at the time a disgraceful mesalliance on the part of the latter, has been divorced, and is about to resume her two charity concerts, and sung with all her old fire and perfection. The Baron's family have been reconciled, and are said to "perfectly idolize her."

—Selden J. Woodman, the well-known Chicago artist, who has been in Europe for some time past, returned home a few days ago.

—Hon. Anson S. Miller, of Rockford, Ill., has been invited to deliver an oration at the New York State Agricultural Fair, at Saratoga Springs, in September next.

—Rossini has written a letter to the Pope, demanding that women be allowed to sing in Catholic churches.

—The ex-rebel General Lee will be compelled to spend the summer within the limits of Virginia, under the restrictions of his parole.

—Lord John Russell, the *Cincinnatus* nominates Chas. Frances Adams for the next Presidency.

—John Bright leads a batchelor's life in London, living alone in two small rooms in the most democratic manner imaginable; but he has a comfortable, though moderate, home at Rochdale, and a wife and young family who always take him away from the metropolis when he has a few hours to spare.

—The little Prince Iturbide is well cared for by Maximilian, and receives the treatment of a prince. He has a suit of rooms assigned to him, and numerous attendants, and takes an airing every fine day in the royal equipage. American gains writing from the City of Mexico, describe the little one as a bright, intelligent, handsome boy, about three years old, with an unmistakable North American—In other words Yankee—stamp of features and expression.

—Count Bismark and the Austrian Emperor are bidding against each other for the services of Gen. McClellan.

—Here are the reported incomes of some of the *Literati* of the "hub of creation:" Prof. Agassiz, $1 894; Prof. E. J. Child, $2,892; Richard H. Dana, $2,462; James Russell Lowell, $2,304; Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, $2,506; Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, $12,867; Theophilus Parsons, $4,158; Prof. E. A. Sophocles, $2,256; Jared Sparks, (deceased), $3,855.

—"Gail Hamilton," the authoress, whose real name is Abigail F. Dodge, is said to be a sister of Gen. Dodge, recently nominated for Congress in Iowa.

—John B. Gough returns an income of $13,000, which shows that lecturing is a profitable business in America.

—Hon. Wm. K. Poston, a polished orator and thorough lawyer, of Memphis, Tennessee, died on the 7th inst.

—Isaac Broom, the Pittsburgh artist and sculptor, is engaged upon a marble bust of the late Bishop Campbell.

—Prince Napoleon has not joined the Italian army, and is residing at his country house in France.

—A friend of General Magruder, who has the best means of knowing, says, in the Baltimore *Gazette*, that no faith should be put in the statement that he has petitioned the Government to return to this country, or that he had written a letter stating that the Imperial Government is bankrupt and is going to destruction. The only effort made in his behalf has been by his friends, who desire that he should return to this country.

—In reply to sundry rumors, the Albany *Evening Journal* states that no pardon has been granted to young Ketchum by Governor Fenton, and that there is no probability one will be granted.

—Arrangements by which J. P. Luse, late of the Lafayette, Indiana, *Journal*, was to take charge of the Chicago *Republican*, have exploded, and Mr. Luse returns to Lafayette.

—Among the sad occurrences incident upon the late Portland fire may be mentioned the fact that an old gentleman, 74 years of age, was on the 3d inst., was worth at least $40,000 in real estate, is now one of the daily applicants for rations, which he obtains in a tin pail. He wears to the city delivery the only suit of clothes which he has left.

—General O. O. Howard, Senator Doolittle and Congressman Green Clay Smith, have received, respectively, a sword, and canes, from the National Fair at Washington, voted to them by the visitors.

—Nearly sixteen thousand emigrant passengers have passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad since the first of January last.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner DIAMOND and GRANT STREETS.

Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A.M, and 8 P. M.

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. A. SNIVELY officiating.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. D. C. PAGE, D.D., at 8 P. M.

Attention is called to the change in the hour for evening service. jy14-r

☞ RELIGIOUS.—THE SON OF DAVID, for whose coming the Jews still nurse in whose coming as a divinely past years Christian believers—the Son of David as seen in the Psalms and the Prophets and in Christian theology, the Talmud and Mendlessohn's works, will be the subject of a Lecture by the Rev. M. E. MILLER commencing at a quarter before eight, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, corner of Penn and Irwin streets. Israelites, equally with Christians, are most respectfully invited to be present, and all may learn many things they never heard before. jy14

☞ PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In the new Academy of Music, Rev. HENRY D. MOORE will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., London. The reputation of these and invalids the above articles are the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum, Blackberry Brandy &c., all of which have been selected with great care for the wants of invalids, and the public can depend upon every article that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and the best grade in the market.

M'CLARRAN & M'SENNAN, Druggists,
Je6 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIERSAYS IN RELATION TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Esquire, No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from each meal, and from an average of food, about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attack would come on, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless, some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little of the blood and tea. I was told, at last, that it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since, I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even by physicians, so marvellous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been entirely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKEN,
Late pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.

The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 81 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street, Allegheny, Pa.

☞ Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.
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WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

We would advise a man to forego a brother and thresh wheat with a flail rather than to see a wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the everlasting "stitch, stitch, stitch," when a Sewing Machine can be obtained. The WHEELER & WILSON is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds on trial, and after the severest tests, the WHEELER & WILSON has taken the precedence as the best where all kinds of sewing are to be done in a family.

—American Agriculturist.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 27 FIFTH STREET.
Je28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—

A SAFE KEY,

On St. Clair Street, or Market to Fourth Street. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it with jy14-r H. G. HALE, St. CLAIR ST.

LOST.

Between the upper limits of Sharpsburg and Allegheny Arsenal, Lawrenceville, a MEERSCHAUM PIPE, in a black case. The Pipe had the initials W. H. H. engraved on the bowl. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.
jy14-r

A FIRST CLASS

DISTILLERY AND BONDED WAREHOUSE

For sale. Address BOX 814,
jy14 y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOM FOR RENT.

A FURNISHED ROOM,

Pleasantly located within five minutes' walk of Postoffice. Inquire at NO. 4, IRWIN STREET.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, on Tuesday, July 3, A WHITE COW, with five reddish small spots on each side of neck. The owner is hereby notified to come and pay charges, prove property and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

A. ROSSTEDO,
Fourth Street Road, near McFarland's Grove,
jy14-y Beyond Oakland.

GRAND VISITATION.—A Convocation of the members of the HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS of the District, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 16th, at 6½ o'clock, in Masonic Hall, Fifth street, for the purpose of receiving the Grand Officers of the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania.

Royal Arch Masons of adjoining districts are respectfully invited to attend the convocation.
jy14-8 THOS. DAVAGE, D. D. G. H. P.

MONONGAHELA BATH-ROOMS.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that the NEW BATH ROOMS recently fitted up in the Monongahela House are now in operation, where his patrons can be furnished with HOT, COLD and SHOWER BATHS, in first-class style.

CHRISTOPHER MENSINGER,
jy14-r Proprietor.

$1,500 TO $3,000.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

Will be offered at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL for a few days. Allegheny and Five other Counties will be sold on reasonable terms, for

BARRY & PRESTON'S
PATENT GAS HEATING FLAT IRON,

For Cash. Call and see the Iron.

jy14-8 T. W. MURPHY, Agent.

MASONIC HALL.

For Six Nights Only,

Commencing Monday Night, July 16, 1866.

Davis' Celebrated Panorama of the Late Southern Rebellion.

Painted on Ten Thousand Feet of Canvas, exhibiting all the great battles fought by our gallant "Boys in Blue" during the late war.

Admission.....35 Cts. | Reserved Seats.....50 Cts

Doors open at 7½, Panorama moves at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for Reserved seats at H. KLEBER & BROS., 122 WOOD STREET. HARRY H. DAVIS, Artist and Proprietor.
jy14

FULL SET OF CROQUET

BALLS,
MALLETS,
HOOPS and
STAKES,

All complete in a neat box at

JAS. BOWN'S,
jy14-MATH 136 WOOD STREET.

WELDON & KELLEY,

PLUMBERS, GAS, AND
STEAM FITTERS.

A large assortment Gas and Oil Chandeliers. Also, Plumbing Goods, of every description, constantly on hand. 164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
jy14-tf

MINER'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Running the Gauntlet; a novel. By Edmund About.....$1 75
The Apostles. By Earnest Renan.....1 75
Sunshine in Central America. By Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart.....2 00
The Old Merchants of New York. By Walter.....2 00
Four Years in the Saddle. By Harry Gilmore.....2 00
Adventures of Wilkie Reay. By Andrew Spencer.....1 50
Crusoe from the Round Table.....1 50
Dow, Jr., Complete. By Sealsfield.....1 50
Summer Rest. By Gail Hamilton.....2 00
Army Life on the Border. By Col. Marcy.....1 75
The Post Office Directory.....1 75
Free Homes, North and West.....2 00
Life of Jeff Davis. Four Books Supply.....1 50
Life of Andrew Jackson.....1 75
Pierre Keller, a novel. By F. G.

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

HOW TO LOVE.

A SERMON.

By Henry Ward Beecher.

"But this I say, brethren, the time is short. It remaineth that both they that have wives be as though they had none, and they that weep as though they wept not, and they that rejoice as though they rejoiced not, and they that buy as though they possessed not; and they that use this world as not abusing it. For the fashion of this world passeth away." But I would have you without carefulness.—1 Cor. vii, 29–32.

Is it, then, the aim of Christianity to turn this world into a dreamland? Are we to strive for an unnatural judgment, that things are not what they seem to be? Are we to undervalue life's sweetest affections and deepest sentiments, as if they were but appearances? Can that be a sound ethical state which ideal zes all realities, and turns all substance into shadow, and transmutes the most potent verities into abstractions, and changes fact to fiction?

What! to love as if you did not love? To have a kind of hollow-hearted affection? To regard relationship as but a dream? To call by one name, and that name *Nothingness*, all opposi tions and variations of feeling—joy and sorrow, laughter and tears? Is this the instruction of God's Word? Has God established the physical globe, with its vast economy, and planted us in the midst of it, educating us by its laws, only that we might not recognize them? Has he established the household, the sweet relations of neighborhood, the compact structure of society, only that men might be obliged to deny their senses, and call them grand and glittering negations?

Surely, no! If any one from this command is tempted to such an interpretation, he doubtless misconceives, not the meaning of this passage alone, but the whole divine teaching. For if here be one thing plainer than another in scripture, it is the solemnity and value with it throws upon common life and common things in life. No other book is more intensely realistic than the Word of God. It teaches us to honor life, man, society, occupation, and the homely virtues which have their sphere in secular affairs. And, surely, it cannot be so inconsistent with itself as to undervalue these things.

Let us, therefore, look around and recall some of the experiences of our own lives, to see whether we may not find a clue to this remarkable passage.

When, on some summer afternoon, like the idiotic, golden, hazy yesterday, parents sit, or stand of the day mostly apart, and listen to the sports of their children that are playing because they know, and see their house made of nines on the ground, and heard them talk of their dinner supper, in which both the dishes and the table are imaginary, and perceive their exhilaration of the game at which they play, do they not feel that to the child, as a child, and governed by its laws and interests, there is both use and importance in these things? And could they, by a word, disencumber the child's sports, or break their charm, or teach the child that they were but a fantasy and a folly? And did, during the present, wholly master life of the child, when he understands, all the child does not, come up before him, to smile at this dreamland of the child? It is to the parent as if it were not. It is so, not by reason of the child's folly, but by reason of the parent's wisdom. The child's life is not less real, but as it includes less knowledge, so it includes fewer realities. The parent has more things to think of, and more things to do, and more things to be, than the child has. The child's life is not less real, but as it includes less knowledge, so it includes fewer realities. The parent has more things to think of, and more things to do, and more things to be, than the child has. The child's life is not less real, but as it includes less knowledge, so it includes fewer realities. The parent has more things to think of, and more things to do, and more things to be, than the child has.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

STEIN, THE MURDERER.

Particulars of His Chase and Capture as Related by Detective Jones—He Attempts to Commit Suicide—His Arrival in this City Yesterday.

We give below the account of the chase and capture of Charles B. Stein, the murderer of David Roberts, as related by Detective Thomas B. Jones, the officer who pursued him. Jones started for New York City, on Friday, June 29, in search of Stein, a short time after the return of Chief of Police Hague, who had also been to New York the week previous on a similar errand, but who returned without having discovered anything of the murderer. Jones after a short stay also returned without having accomplished much in ascertaining Stein's whereabouts. Before leaving New York, however, he left the matter in the hands of a German in that city, who was to endeavor to discover the whereabouts of Stein. On Friday, the officer received a dispatch from the German, stating that he had on the previous evening, (Thursday) been in company with Stein, at Ling (Thursday) beer saloon, on Second street, between Eighth street, in that city. Jones left this city on Saturday, arriving in New York on Sunday, when he immediately set to work to ferret out the murderer. He proceeded to the house of the German, who had been pointed out to him at the tavern on Eighth street. The latter proprietor of the house stated that Stein had been there, but that he left to seek lodgings at Gigreen's tavern, on Second street. The detective went thither, but he was informed upon arriving there that Stein had left for Williamsport (five miles from New York) a short time before. On Monday Jones went there in search of him, and ascertained that Stein had been there, but had left for parts unknown. On Tuesday the detective traced him to Brooklyn, Long Island, and was there informed that Stein had returned to New York, on Wednesday. Jones went to the Express Office in New York, where he found a package addressed to Stein, in care of George Graub, Eighth street, from his wife. The detective there conceived the idea of making bogus money packages, directed to Stein from his wife, as an inducement for Stein to make his appearance. Jones disguised himself, took one of these packages (marked $300), and proceeded to the house of Graub, where he inquired for Stein. Graub confessed utter ignorance of his acquaintance with Stein. Through the vigilance of his German friend, the detective ascertained that Stein had returned to New York, and was stopping at another tavern. Here the detective went in disguise, and with the money package in hand asked for Stein. He was informed by the proprietor that a German living in Hudson City, New Jersey, about six miles from New York, could perhaps enlighten him in regard to Stein's whereabouts. He went to the house in Hudson City, and while in conversation with the keeper of the house, a man entered and stated that he had seen Stein not more than two hours previous. The man pointed out the house where he left Stein, situated near Bergen's Woods, on the outside of Hudson City. Jones proceeded to the house, knocked at the door, and was answered by Stein's wife. The detective thinking that he was now on the trail of the murderer, proceeded to enter the house, but was stopped by five Germans. Mrs. Stein said that her husband had left for Europe on the 4th of June. Jones "could not see it," and entered the house, when he was pounced upon by the gang of Germans, who threw him on the floor for a short time. He managed to secure his revolver, and fired some stray shots among his assailants, which caused them to release him. He then went to the back yard, and noticing a footpath which led to the woods, followed it. The gang followed him, but he kept them at bay by producing his revolver. Jones noticed a chicken coop in a secluded spot in the woods, covered with newly cut evergreens. He proceeded to the spot and attempted to push the coop over. Not succeeding in this, he took the evergreens from the top, when he discovered Stein closely crouched beneath the boughs. The officer pulled him from his hiding place, when an attempt was made by the gang to rescue him. The detective fired a few more shots, which caused them to beat a hasty retreat.

Jones procured a wagon and took his prisoner to Newark. Through the earnest request of Stein, his wife was allowed to accompany him. While on the way to Newark he managed to pull the revolver from Jones' pocket, and in an instant he had cocked it, placed it to his own head, and snapped the trigger. The shots had all been fired from the revolver at the time, and Stein's attempt to commit suicide failed. He entreated the officer to load the revolver and kill him.

On arriving at Newark, they took the train for Philadelphia, and arrived there on Friday night, arriving in this city yesterday at 1 P. M.

Stein was conveyed to the lock-up, from whence he was taken in the afternoon to jail. He will have a hearing before Mayor McCarthy on Monday or Tuesday next.

Stein states that after shooting Roberts, he swam the Monongahela river, borrowed six teen dollars, ran down to the mouth of Big Beaver, secured a ticket for New York, and took the express train through. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the conductor, who searched the cars carefully, feeling the legs of all the men on board the cars. Stein says that he trembled as he was approached by the conductor, but he carelessly threw his sound limb over the wooden one, and thus escaped arrest. It is stated that Stein was for years on the detective force in Germany.

The Monongahela House Billiard Room.

We published an extended description of a part of the Monongahela House improvements a few weeks ago, in which allusion was made to the new billiard room. This important feature of every first-class American hotel has now been thoroughly completed, and will be thrown open to the public this morning for the first time. It is the most convenient and perfect saloon of its character we have ever visited, and by general consent it has no superior in Pittsburgh or in any other locality in Western Pennsylvania. Attention has been given to the facilities required for the ease and comfort of billiardists, and every modern improvement known to this polite and scientific game has been introduced. The billiard room is located on the First street side of the Monongahela House, and has two entrances from the bar-room, office and the bar-room. It contains six of Phelan & Collender's American Standard Billiard tables, of the most perfect workmanship. They consist of one carom table, one pool table, and four other tables with pockets in each case. The beds are made of the finest slate, and have been arranged by a skillful workman in the employ of the manufacturers, for this room, and directly over the center of each table. A platform extends around the whole room upon which easy and comfortable chairs are placed for visitors. Every desired convenience may be found there, from the most insignificant to the most important. The billiard room is placed under the personal care of Mr. James S. Beck, late of the Continental Hotel billiard room in Philadelphia. He is a thorough adept at the game, and a polite and attentive manager. A trial of the tables was had yesterday afternoon by two gentlemen who have repeatedly given proof in private of possessing a very superior knowledge of the game, and their performances were highly interesting. Two splendid runs were made—one of 113 points and the other of 111 points, and they both pronounced the tables to be of the most superior and perfect character.

The Herron Estate.

This valuable property, so long the residence of our late fellow citizen, John Herron, Esq., has, owing to his demise, been thrown into market. Its elegant grounds, fronting, has induced the properly authorized persons to divide into seventy-eight desirable building lots, this admirably located estate. T. A. McClelland, the well known auctioneer, has already had the sales on the premises, at each of which he was successful in disposing of a number of the lots, paid at most satisfactory prices. The parties interested in the laying out of this property, have shown good judgment and taste in the plan adopted, as almost any required sized lots can be found. On this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock on the premises, the sale of the remainder of the lots will take place. To the attentions of purchasing improvable property cheap, we say attend this sale, as the lots are to be sold within our knowledge that combines as many advantages and offers so many inducements for purchasing as does the Herron estate. The cars of the Minersville Passenger Railway will convey persons to and from the sale free of charge.

CITY MORTALITY.—The mortality of intermants in the city for the week ending July 8th, as reported by Dr. G. L. McCook, Physician of Board of Health, was twenty-six—ten adults and sixteen children. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera morbus, 1; congestion of brain, 1; puerperal fever, 1; cirrhosis hepatis, 1; general debility, 1; pulmonary consumption, 1; consumption, 1; softening of brain, 1; apoplexy, 1; remittent fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; cholera infantus, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; diphtheria, 1; spasms, 1; cholera infantum, 2; inflammation of brain, 1; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; premature birth, 1; drowning, 1; morbus cerulens, 1; unknown, 2; scarlet fever, 1; dysentery, 1.

ACCIDENT ON HEMFIELD RAILROAD.—Our attentive correspondent "J. S. S.," writing from Washington, Pa., under date of the 12th, says: Yesterday evening, when the upward bound train on the Hempfield Railroad was nearing this place, one of the hands of the road, an Irishman named John Maloney, attempted to get off when the train was going at the rate of six or eight miles an hour. The result was that his foot caught the side of the steps, and he was thrown to the ground and his right leg broken by one of his legs coming it to a jelly. He has had his leg amputated by skilled Doctors, but small hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was a sober and industrious man, and his loss will be much felt by his family and friends.

RUN OVER HIS LEG.—A boy about, ten years of age, concluded to test his running abilities yesterday, in a race with a horse attached to a wagon, which was being driven along Market street. He ran in front of the horse, when he tripped and fell; before the wagon could be stopped the front wheel passed over his leg, bruising it considerably but fortunately breaking no bones. He was carried to the residence of his parents, on Cherry alley.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The return match between the Hygeia Club of this city, and the Cresent Club of Lawrenceville, takes place this afternoon on the Irwin property, in Lawrenceville, near the car station. Success to both clubs, say we.

PICKPOCKETS ABOUT.—Wm. N. Ogden, Esq., had his pocket picked at the Union Depot on Thursday, of twelve dollars in money and a check for $67 12. Payment on the check has been stopped.

PITTSBURGHER DROWNED.—John Ragge, one of the Catholic students who were drowned near Annapolis, Maryland, a few days ago, by the upsetting of a boat, was from this city.

LIGHTNING RODS.—At this season of the year when lightning accidents are frequent, it behooves every person to use all precautions which science offers for protection, and to this end we call attention to the card of Messrs. Lockhart & Co., of this city, manufacturers of Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. This conductor is highly indorsed, and is receiving the patronage of our citizens generally. Copper is the best electric conductor known, except silver, and is about eight times greater than iron; it does not oxydize, and in every way is superior to iron. The scientific indorsement it has received induces us to recommend this rod to the public as the most perfect protection against lightning casualties that has ever been presented. 19w11

A MONUMENT as big as as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Small this still go on in needless destruction, the grandest of a certain preventive of dental decay?

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles sailing them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. jel3

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE. GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canada bills.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

jel4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, July 13—P. M.

The New York quotations at noon to-day exhibited few changes. There is a partial recovery in gold, which shows more strength and sympathizes of a further advance. Governments are about the same as yesterday's rates. Eighty-sixes, 106½; Five-twenties, 106; Ten-forties, 98⅞; Seven thirties, 105⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88½; Fort Wayne, 98; Erie, 74½; Western Union Telegraph, 53⅜; Bonnehoff Oil, 9½; Pithole, 2⅝; United States, 8½; Gregory, (gold) 19¼; Quartz, 3⅝; Smith and Parmalee, 9¼.

—The local money market continues to be well pressed for loans, and most of the discount places are unable to supply the demand. Good paper sells at from 8 to 10 per cent., and some offerings well fortified with collaterals are taken at 12 per cent.

—Erie is still in demand from a strong combination, whose aim is to secure the control of the stock, with a view, it is said, of compelling the speculative directors either to buy it back at a high price or to submit to expulsion from the management of the road. It is generally considered that said director is in a somewhat perilous condition; it remains to be seen what measures he will take to extricate himself.

—It is to be expected that as stock speculations increase, all sorts of surmises will be circulated to "bull" the market on one side, and to "bear" it on the other; and among the efforts to effect the latter purpose is a statement to create apprehensions that there is soon to be a tightening up of the money market, caused, as is alleged, by a large demand for currency, in the course of a few weeks, to move the crops, which must be supplied from the Atlantic cities at the expense of those who are now speculating upon cheap money. The movements of the Treasury, the retirement of currency by State banks, and the interior demand, are all paraded as facts that will at an early day create an active demand for capital, at full rates. These are things worth considering, but disinterested, intelligent business men fail to see much force in them. The Secretary of the Treasury having about exhausted the current certificates of indebtedness, will, it is believed, continue his disbursements in getting his temporary loans out of the way, in which event the supply of currency in the market will be kept full. There may, and probably will be, more demand for money as legitimate business revives, and higher rates of interest will no doubt follow, but we see no reason for distrust, in the absence of which, money will rule easy, though probably higher.

—We would call attention to the handsome dividend just decared by the Continental Fire Insurance Company. A scrip dividend to dealers of thirty-three and one-third per cent., and a cash annual stock dividend of seven per cent., will interest holders of the stock, upon outstanding scrip. The issue of scrip for the year 1860 is also to be paid in full. Mr. H. H. Lamont, so long and ably Secretary of the "Continental," has been raised to the chair of Vice President, and Mr. Lyle Cook, formerly Assistant Secretary, has become Secretary.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—Mr. J. W. Arrott is the agent in this city for this popular company.

—The published returns of the losses of Insurance Companies by the Portland fire, must be taken, in most cases, as only approximate, the returns being as yet incomplete. We understand that the losses of the Relief Insurance Company of this city, reported yesterday as $50,000, will not exceed $30,000, and may fall materially below that amount.

—The new ten dollar counterfeit note on the National Banks, which we noticed in last Monday's COMMERCIAL as being in circulation, is thus more minutely described: Figure of Liberty on an Eagle upon right end, Franklin and boy on left. The signatures are engraved in the counterfeit, and in the genuine they are written. The lightning, grasped by the hand of Liberty, is barely perceptible in the genuine, while in the counterfeit it is broadly defined on a dark, coarse back-ground, which in the genuine is light. The general appearance is fair, but is very coarse on examination. On the back of the note the words "Ten dollars" are engraved in a triple battle, and appear mixed up, while in the foreground, that which is designed for a prize, bears the exact image of a monkey. These notes may be altered to represent any National Bank.

Estimated earnings of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, for the month of June, 1866:

Freight	$120,199 93
Passengers	58,889 92
Miscellaneous	4,000 00
Military	1,367 19
	$184,457 90
June, 1865.	
Freight, Passengers &c.	$200,991 28
Military	45,235 37
	$246,226 65
Decrease	59,458 75
Decrease in regular traffic	6,810 43

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 14, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The week about to close has been one of the oddest we have experienced for some time, only generally the dullest and most unsatisfactorial circles. The weather continues very warm, making out door traveling decidedly unpleasant, for there are few localities where the mercury is not to low water mark. But few boats will venture out until Fall, the water at this season of the year being very uncertain. Produce—The market was not very active, and prices ruled low. Flour of the decline of Friday, Prices were weak, and tending downwards. Flour—The market remains very firm with a good trade demand. Sales were retailed directly over the center of each table. A platform extends around the whole room upon which easy and comfortable chairs are placed for visitors. Every desired convenience may be found there, from the most insignificant to the most important. The billiard room is placed under the personal care of Mr. James S. Beck, late of the Continental Hotel billiard room in Philadelphia. He is a thorough adept at the game, and a polite and attentive manager. A trial of the tables was had yesterday afternoon by two gentlemen who have repeatedly given proof in private of possessing a very superior knowledge of the game, and their performances were highly interesting. Two splendid runs were made—one of 113 points and the other of 111 points, and they both pronounced the tables to be of the most superior and perfect character.

The Herron Estate.

This valuable property, so long the residence of our late fellow citizen, John Herron, Esq., has, owing to his demise, been thrown into market. Its elegant grounds, fronting, has induced the properly authorized persons to divide into seventy-eight desirable building lots, this admirably located estate. T. A. McClelland, the well known auctioneer, has already had the sales on the premises, at each of which he was successful in disposing of a number of the lots, paid at most satisfactory prices. The parties interested in the laying out of this property, have shown good judgment and taste in the plan adopted, as almost any required sized lots can be found. On this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock on the premises, the sale of the remainder of the lots will take place. To the attentions of purchasing improvable property cheap, we say attend this sale, as the lots are to be sold within our knowledge that combines as many advantages and offers so many inducements for purchasing as does the Herron estate. The cars of the Minersville Passenger Railway will convey persons to and from the sale free of charge.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 14, 1866.

Notwithstanding the dull season has arrived, there was a fair trade demand for iron, and a large inquiry for nails, with liberal transactions. The following are the card prices for the leading descriptions:

FLAT BAR IRON.—One and one-half by three-eighths to one inch, 3c ₱ lb; two inches to six by inch and eighth to inch and half, 3½c ₱ lb; inch and eighth to inch three-eighths by three-eighths to three-quarters, 4c ₱ lb.

HEAVY BAND IRON.—Two to six by quarter to three-eighths to three-quarters, 3½c ₱ lb; other sizes in the same proportion.

SCOOP AND LIGHT BAND.—Two quarter to six inch, 6½c ₱ lb; inch three-quarters to two inches, 6½c ₱ lb; other sizes the usual proportions; ½ cent per lb extra for all cut hoops.

ROUND AND SQUARE.—Inch to two and one-quarter inch, 3c ₱ lb; two three-eighths to two three-quarters inch, 3½c ₱ lb; three to three-half inches, 3½c ₱ lb; other sizes in the same proportion.

OVAL IRON.—Seven-eighths to inch, 3½c ₱ lb; five-eighths to three-quarters, 3½c ₱ lb; half inch, 3½c ₱ lb.

FLAT OVAL AND HALF ROUND IRON.—Seven-eighths to inch, 3½c ₱ lb; five-eighths to three-quarters, 3½c ₱ lb; half inch, 4c ₱ lb.

TANK IRON.—Three-sixteenths, quarter five eighths, inch thick and less, 5c ₱ lb; heads not flanging, 3c ₱ lb; plate flats, 2½c; plow wings, 3½c ₱ lb.

SHEET IRON.—No. ten to seventeen, 7c ₱ lb; No. eighteen to twenty-four, 7½c ₱ lb; No. twenty-five and twenty-six, 7¾c No. twenty-seven, 8c ₱ lb; all sheet iron over 28 inches wide, 1c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.—Tenpenny to sixtypenny nails, fencing and brads 6 ₱ keg $5 00; eightpenny and fivepenny, $5 25; sixpenny and sevenpenny, $5 50 ₱ keg; fourpenny and threepenny, $5 75 ₱ keg; twopenny, fine, $6 25; twopenny, fine, $10 25; clinch, 50 per cent. off spikes, 60.

BARREL NAILS.—Seven eighths inch, $9 75 ₱ keg; inch $9 00; inch eight, $8 25, inch quarter, $8 25; inch half $7 75.

TOBACCO NAILS.—Six penny, $7 75; eight penny, $7 50; ten penny, $7 25; twelve penny, $7 00; 4-4 do, $6 75. Finishing do, $1 00 ₱ keg.

Price subject to changes of the market.

TERMS.—Six days, by acceptance with current rate of exchange or approved paper at 30 days, or two per cent. discount for cash on all bills over $50—Treasury Notes or Bonds at par. Certificates of Funds—remitted within two days from date of invoice.

We deduct for cash from mills, if ordered in lots of 100 kegs or over, for one shipment.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 14, 1866.

After several weeks of comparative activity in the crude iron market, a lull has ensued, caused in part by the near approach of the period at which the iron mills of the city suspend operations for repairs.

Sales of the week have been light, and generally of lots suitable for mixture of stock on hand.

Under continued light receipts, there continues a good degree of firmness in the market, and prices of some brands of standard forge irons claim that with the increased cost of ore and other material, that present rates for pig iron are unremunerative. Millowners, on the other hand, are complaining that they have no margin for profit, and that merchant bar and sheets are selling at prices barely covering the cost of production.

After the passage through the House of Representatives of the bill for readjustment of the tariff, the Senate has postponed its consideration until the next session. It is believed in Washington that this action will have a favorable effect on the iron market, but the general impression is that prices will become depressed. The sales reach 1,582 tons.

We are quoted the following sales:

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

100 tons No. 1 Foundry	49 00—4 mos.	
100 tons No. 2 do	48 00—4 mos.	
100 tons No. 3 do	46 00—4 mos.	
100 tons No. 2 and 3 Foundry, low grade	45 00—cash.	
100 tons White	44 00—4 mos.	

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

250 tons close gray forge, common brand	42 50—60 days	
6 tons do do do	43 00—4 mos.	
120 tons do do do	43 00—4 mos.	
50 tons do do do	43 00—4 mos.	
200 tons open gray forge, a favorite brand	45 00—4 mos.	
150 tons do do do	45 00—4 mos.	
100 tons do do do	45 00—4 mos.	
25 tons do do do	45 00—4 mos.	

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

30 tons Hanging Rock Foundry	54 00—4 mos.	
50 tons do do	56 00—4 mos.	
20 tons do do	57 00—4 mos.	

TRANSACTIONS IN BLOOMS.

For Blooms the demand continues light, with but moderate receipts. Prices are fairly maintained. We quote:

Sale 50 tons No. 1 Junfata	$110 00—4 mos.	
Sale 25 tons do do	111 00—4 mos.	
Sale 20 tons do do	110 00—cash.	

Heavy Hardware Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 14, 1866.

Our city has long been noted as a manufacturing district, and we have found the prices of a new article never before quoted in this city—that of Heavy Hardware. The manufacturers are Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, of the Monongahela Iron Works, who have erected large and extensive buildings for manufacturing the articles named below. This branch of trade is rapidly increasing. The following are their card prices:

Carriage bolts, one and one-quarter inches by one quarter, to thirteen inches by five eighths, $2 40 to $25 00 per 100. Hot Pressed Nuts, square, Ile rate. Hexagon, six sixteenths of an inch, and larger sizes from one and one-half inches by five-sixteenth to eight by three quarters, $2 70 to 24 00. Thimble skeins from two and one-half by eight inches to four by twelve inches, $8 to to 12 50. Bolster plates from $1 to 1 12 per set. Tuyere irons, common per lb 8c, Duck Nail, $10 00 per dozen. Plow-bolts and nuts, one quarter inches by five-sixteenth to four by one-half inch, from $2 40 to 3 00 per hundred. Plow Bolts, 1¼ inch and over $2 advance on card rate of bar iron. Couch screws from one and one-half inches by three-eighths, $2 40 to 19 00 per hundred. Screw hook and eye hinges, one inch in diameter to one-half inch, 14 to 16 per lb. Rafting and Mooring Bolts 8 to 10 cents per lb. Log bolts 10 per cent off list; barge bolts, 25c per lb. Usual discount to the trade.

Wrought Iron Welded Tubes.

PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1866.

This branch of business is carried on very extensively in our city, and during the past year has grown very rapidly during the past year. Among the heaviest operators are Messrs. Graff, Byers & Co., who have a large force employed in the manufacture of the following sizes:

Inside diameter—¼ inch, ⅜ foot, 9c; ½ do, 10c; ⅝ foot, 9c; foot, 11c; ⅞ foot, 14c; 1 foot, 18c; 1¼ inch, 20c; 1½ inch, 24c; 2 inch, 30c; 2½ inch, 36c; 3 inch, $1 12; 3½ inch, $1 62; 4 inch, 2¼ inch, $2 12; 5 inch, $2 75; 6 inch, $3 50; 7 inch, $4 50; 8 inch, $5 50; 9 inch, $6 75; 10 inch, $8 25; 11 inch, $9 75; 12 inch, $11 50.

PRICES OF GALVENIZED PIPE.

¼ inch, ⅜ foot, 11c; ½ inch, ⅝ foot, 13c; foot, 20c; 1 inch, ¼ foot, 30c; 1¼ inch, ½ foot, 40c; 1½, ⅝ foot, 52c; 2 inches, ¾ foot, 70c; 2½ inches, ⅞ foot, $1 30; 3 inches, 1 foot, $1 90.

Pittsburgh Price List of Tools.

Among our most extensive manufacturers of improved wood working tools are Messrs. Hall & Speer, whose works are located on the lower route of the Allegheny and Manchester Railway, No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny. The following are the card prices for their manufactures:

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS, &C.

One set complete 2½ inch joint and sinkbar, $250 00.
One set complete 2½ inch joint and bar, $225 00.
One set complete 2-inch joint and link bar, $200 00.
Hall & Speer's patent Variable Index Plate, $10 00.
Hall and wheel shaft and flanges, $50 00. Pitman straps, $6 00. Saw with two plates, $8 00.

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market.

July 14.—The following are the latest card prices of the Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Plate Company: IC—12x12, 17 lbs; IX—12x12, $20 00; IC—14x20, $15 00; IX—14x20, $22 00; IC—20x28, 34 lbs, $28 00; IX—20x28, $32 00.

ROLLED TIN PLATE.—Block tin, in pig, 31½c; bar, 32c; zinc, sheets, 16c; spelter solder, 12c.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

July 14.—The following are the latest card prices of the Pittsburgh Copper Company: Sheathing, 34c; sheet, 40c; Bolts do, 45c; Pitts do, 50c; Ingot do, 35c.

Pittsburgh Leather and Hide Market.

July 14.—Leather—Offal kinds, is in fair demand for heavy stock there is constant inquiry at stiffening prices for such grades. Calf and kip skins are in good demand at unchanged rates. We quote:

Leather—Oak sole, heavy, 42 to 46c do, middle and light, 45 to 42c; slaughter, 36 to 40c; do, light, 30 to 35c; finished, calf skins $1 25 to 1 50; waxed upper ₱ dozen to finish, 12 to 15c; do, kip, $9 00 to 10 00; harness, 36 to 38c; Extra shaved do, 40 to 42c black bridle, 60 to 65c; do, fancy, 70 to 75c; Saddlers, 38 to 40c; Rough, 34 to 36c; Stone, 44c; Red sole, B. A., 42 to 45c; Orinoco, 38 to 42c.

Hides—Green salted, heavy, ₱ lb, 10½ to 11½c; do, light, 9½ to 10c; do Bachelor's, 8 to 9c; Tanners oil, No. 1, 40 to 45c; Tallow, 5 to 6c.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

FOR SINGLE STRENGTH—SECOND QUALITY—6 by 10, ₱ box $5 25; 7 by 9 to 10, $5 25; 8 by 10 to 12, $5 75; 9 by 12 to 15, $6 25; 10 by 12 to 15, $6 50.

FOR DOUBLE STRENGTH—BEST—6 by 8, $6 50; 7 by 9, $6 50; 8 by 10 to 12, $7 25; 9 by 11 to 15, $7 75; 10 by 12 to 15, $8 25; 9 by 13 to 16, $8 50; 10 by 14 to 16, $9 25; 11 by 14 to 16, $9 75; 12 by 15 to 16, $10 25; 9 by 15 to 16, $8 50; 9 by 16 to 18, $9 00; 10 by 15 to 16, $9 50; 10 by 16 to 18, $10 00; 11 by 15 to 16, $10 00; 11 by 16 to 18, $10 50; 12 by 15 to 16, $10 50; 12 by 16 to 18, $11 00; 12 by 18 to 20, $11 50; 12 by 20 to 24, $12 00; 13 by 20 to 24, $12 50; 14 by 20 to 24, $13 00; 15 by 20 to 24, $13 50; 16 by 20 to 24, $14 00; 17 by 20 to 24, $14 50; 18 by 20 to 24, $15 00; 19 by 20 to 24, $15 50; 20 by 20 to 24, $16 00; 21 by 20 to 24, $16 50; 22 by 20 to 24, $17 00; 23 by 20 to 24, $17 50; 24 by 20 to 24, $18 00.

Louisville Provision and Tobacco Market.

July 11.—Provisions—The market was quite active, early favorable, but closed weak and lower. Mess pork sold in the city at clear rib sides at 21½c; canvassed hams at 22½c; plain hams at 22c; 30 tubs meat pork at $18 50; 20 do rump do at 18 00. Sales of keg lard at 19½c; 50 do do at 19c; 100 tierces do at 18½c; 50 do at 18c; 50 do at 17½c; 100 tierces No. 90 do, rump 20 00, clear bacon sides 21½c; 50 do do at 21c; 100 do do at 20½c; 50 do shoulders 15c; sugar cured 24 sides; lard 21c ₱ lb in tierces, and 22c in kegs.

Tobacco—The market exhibited more animation yesterday, and the offering at the following prices: Common lugs, $3 to 4 50; medium, $4 50 to 6 50; good lugs, $7 to 9 50; fine, $10 to 12 50; common leaf, $5 to 7 50; medium, $8 to 10 50; good, $11 to 13 50; fine, $14 to 16 50; fancy, $17 to 20 00. Sales of 100 hhds at the above rates. Buyers will attend the tobacco fair to take place in Cincinnati on the days indicated.

The following is the full range of bids to-day, viz: 3 hhds at $ lag; 36, 39 at 3d, 39, 18 at 4d, 9 at 5d, 10 at 6d, 90, 14 at 7d, 90, 10 at 8d, 5 at 9d, 12 at 10d, 90, 12 at 11d, 90, 9 at 12d, 90, 7 at 13d, 90, 11 at 14d, 90, 3 at 15d, 90, 11 at 16d, 90, 2 at 17d, 90, 2 at 18d, 90, 1 at 19, 1 at 22, 1 at 48.

Baltimore Grocery Market.

July 12.—Coffee—The market is quiet. We note sales of 80 bags on private terms. For gold we quote rio at 19½c for common to prime; Laguayra 19½c; Java 24@25c.

Molasses—Steady and strong. We quote Cuba at 66c; English Island at 56@60c, and Porto Rico at 60@70c, as to quality.

Rice—We quote Rangoon at 6@6¼c in bond and 9@9½c duty free. Carolina at 12@12½c in market.

Sugars—Market quiet but firm. We quote Cuba at 12½@13c for fair refining; 13@13½c for good do; 13½@14c for fair grocery; 12¾@13c for good do; 14@14½c for fair refining; 14@14½c for good do; 12¾@13c for fair grocery; 13@13½c for good do; 13½@14c for fair to prime grocery; Crushed and powdered 15½@16c; Coffee crushed 15½@16c; English Island 11½@12c, as to quality.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—P. M.—Flour is steady with a fair demand at $12 50@13 00 ₱ bbl.

Corn meal is dull at $8, with but a limited demand.

Mess pork is dull and prices nominal.

Bacon is unchanged and steady.

Lard is firmer at sales for kegs and tierces.

Hams are dull and the market is unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given.

Cotton dull, and prices declined ¼c for middling. We to-day sold twenty-four hundred bales of cotton, and receipts were light. The market closed heavily for sales were weak. The market closes with 1,500 head on the levee. Sales yesterday, 1,500 bales.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

July 12.—Mess pork sold at $21 50@21 75. The latter figure is generally asked, and adhered to pretty firmly on good brands by those who have it on the market. Lard—Very dull at 20½c, there being no buyers above shoulders—no great anxiety to get it at that. Bulk meats—Are sold again to a liberal extent for delivery during this month for 1c. Bulk sides are held steadily at 17½c, and 18c for rib and clear. Bacon remains steady at 18½, 19½ and 21½c for shoulders, sides and clear sides, with, however, but little doing. The trade is rather spiritless, excepting in the way of deliveries ahead.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1866.

FLOUR—Was extremely dull, and prices are not much more than nominal.

WHEAT—Was in fair speculative request, and firmer at $1 67¾ 01 68¾ for No. 1 spring regular, and $1 73¾ @1 75 for North Western No. 2 spring ruled dull at $1 60@1 70, and rejected at 70c.

CORN—Was firm and ¼@¾c higher at the opening, but subsequently, owing to the unfavorable Eastern advices, the advance was lost, and the market closed quiet at 87¾@88c for fresh receipts of No. 1; No. 2 sold at 86¾@87½c, and rejected at 46@46½c. Corn about unchanged at 58@59c for No. 1.

OATS—Were dull and lower, closing at 31¾c for No. 1, and 29½c for No. 2.

RYE—Was quiet at 67¼@69c for No. 1, and 63c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Ruled dull and almost nominal.

HIGHWINES—Were steady at 24¼@25c in bond, and $2 22 free.

PROVISIONS—Were more active, with sales of mess pork at $21 50@21 75. Cut meats were dull and nominal. Kettle rendered lard sold at 20c.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet at 7¾@8c for oats, and 10c for corn to Buffalo.

CATTLE—The market was quiet for the best grades, but for stockers and common butchers' cows ruled fairly active. Prices were weak at $1 90@3 50 for common cows; $5 50@6 75 for stock steers, and $7 25@7 80 for good and choice shipping qualities. The receipts were 2,000 head.

HOGS—Were in fair demand at $9 25@9 95 for choice, and $9 00@9 20 for common grades.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Flour dull. Wheat dull all 6@3c lost on No. 1 and $1 05 for No. 2. Corn quiet and declined 1c; sales at 87@88c for No. 1. Oats dull and declined 1c; sales at 31¾@32c for No. 1, and 29½c for No. 2. Mess pork at $21 50@21 75. Freights quiet at 10c on corn to Buffalo. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bush; corn, 22,000 bush; oats, 25,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 13,000 bush; corn, 47,000 bush; oats, 15,000 bush.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 152¾@152¾.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1866.

MONEY.

The demand for money was more active to-day. The market was alittle firmer. Call loans range from 5 to 6 per cent. on Government and miscellaneous collaterals. The discount market was quiet but firmer. Prime names are done at 6@7 per cent.

GOLD.

The gold market closed at 152¾. Cash gold was loaned flat early in the day, but afterward from 2 to 4 per cent. was paid for carrying it. The engagements of specie for to-morrow's packets aggregate $1,700,000 this far.

EXCHANGE.

The market for Sterling Exchange is firm, and the bankers generally refuse to draw except against gold. The demand for bankers' sight bills is limited, commercial bills are not in favor, owing to the failure of some shipping houses.

PETROLEUM.

The depression in the Petroleum Oil market continues, and the price to-day fell to 69 in bulk, equal to 72 in barrels. The export demand for crude oil is very light, and refined is not much inquired for, and the business for home consumption very moderate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Government securities this afternoon were dull and lower. The following are the closing prices of the issues of 1864 and 1865. Other securities were steady. The following are the closing prices of the issues of 1865: 5-20 coupons, 1865, 105¼@105⅜; 10-40 coupons, 98¾@99; July 7-30s, 107¾@108.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Consolidated Gregory Gold, 100; Gunnell Gold, 108; Keystone Silver, 17; New York Gold, 145.

STOCK MARKET.

Cherry Run, 35; Bonnehoff Run Oil, 4 25; Hannnehoff Run Petroleum, 9 00; United States, 8 25; Pithole Creek, 2 25.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Money dull per cent, the bulk of the business indicated about two feet eight inches and falling. The weather during the day was intensely hot. Business on the landing was very dull.

THE fine light draught packet New State, Capt. W. H. Harlan, leaves this day for Wheeling and intermediate points. This boat is well found in every respect. Capt. Harlan is one of the clever officers that comes to this port. She leaves at 12 M.

THE Wheeling and Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Hamilton. This boat is of very light draught, and makes her trips with regularity. She is well found in every respect, and offers superior accommodations to passengers. Capt. A. S. Shepherd will be found in the office.

CAPT. JOSEPH H. PORTER'S new side-wheel cotton-box steamer Chieftain, is now receiving freight. She is one of the best jobs we have noticed for some time. The workmanship is of the best description; the materials used are the best that could be procured. We intend to refer to her again. In the meantime, if you want to see something extra, just take a look at her.

THE W. A. CALDWELL.—This new packet, built under the superintendence of Capt. Frank Sawyer, is now receiving the finishing touches by the artisans who have been engaged in her construction. The Caldwell is one of the handsomest and best fitted up light boats that has been built this season. We congratulate one and all.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.—The first class steamer Fayette, Capt. M. A. Cox, leaves to-day at 3 P. M. for the above ports. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of officers that would make a less worthy boat popular. With Cox in charge and Mr. Moore-head in the office, this boat is certain to be a favorite.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.